

Contents

General Details

	Page
Introduction	7
Coverage	7
Conduct of the Census	7
Production of Results	7
Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)	8

Definitions

Education	9
Scientific or Technological Qualifications	9
Classification by Occupation	10
Classification by Socio-Economic Group	10
Classification by Industry	11
Labour Force	11

Commentary

Education	12
Age at which fulltime Education ceased	14
Scientific or Technological Qualifications	16

Tables

Part I – Education

Table No

	Population classified by present age and age at which fulltime education ceased 1981 and 1986	
1A	Males	22
1B	Females	24
	Percentage distribution of population at each year of age whose fulltime education has ceased, by age at which education ceased, 1981 and 1986	
2A	Males	26
2B	Females	27
	Population classified by present age and age at which fulltime education ceased showing single years of age up to age 24	
3A	Males	28
3B	Females	29
	Percentage distribution of population by present age and age at which fulltime education ceased	
4A	Males	30
4B	Females	31
	Population in each Province County and County Borough classified by age at which fulltime education ceased	
5A	Males	32
5B	Females	33

Tables (contd.)

Table No		Page
	Percentage distribution of population whose fulltime education has ceased in each Province, County and County Borough classified by age at which fulltime education ceased	
6A	Males	34
6B	Females	35
	Population classified by occupational group and age at which fulltime education ceased	
7A	Males	36
7B	Females	38
	Percentage distribution of population in each occupational group classified by age at which fulltime education ceased	
8A	Males	40
8B	Females	41
	Population classified by occupation and age at which fulltime education ceased	
9A	Males	42
9B	Females	52
	Population in the labour force classified by age at which fulltime education ceased with those at work classified by industrial groups	
10A	Males	59
10B	Females	60
	Percentage distribution of population at work in each industrial group classified by age at which fulltime education ceased	
11A	Males	61
11B	Females	62
	Population at work classified by industry and age at which fulltime education ceased	
12A	Males	64
12B	Females	72
	Population, aged 15 years and over, whose fulltime education has ceased classified by socio-economic group and age at which education ceased	
13A	Persons	80
13B	Males	81
13C	Females	82
	Population, aged 15 years and over, whose fulltime education has ceased classified by social class and age at which education ceased	
14A	Persons	83
14B	Males	84
14C	Females	85
15	Persons whose fulltime education has ceased and who are living with their parent(s) classified by socio-economic group of parent and age at which education ceased	86
16	Percentage distribution of persons whose fulltime education has ceased and who are living with their parent(s) classified by socio-economic group of parent and age at which education ceased	87
17	Married women at work classified by age group and age at which fulltime education ceased	88

Tables (Contd.)

Table No		Page
Part II – Scientific and Technological Qualifications		
18	Total persons males and females with a scientific or technological qualification classified by subject or branch, distinguishing persons in the labour force and persons not in the labour force	90
	Population in the labour force with scientific or technological qualifications, of degree level or equivalent, classified by subject or branch and age group	
19A	Persons	91
19B	Males	92
19C	Females	93
	Population in the labour force with scientific or technological qualifications, of sub-degree level (e g technician level) or level not stated classified by subject or branch and age group	
20A	Persons	94
20B	Males	95
20C	Females	96
	Population at work with a scientific or technological qualification of degree level or equivalent classified by industrial group and by main branch of science in which qualification is held	
21A	Persons	97
21B	Males	98
21C	Females	99
	Population at work with a scientific or technological qualification of sub-degree level (e g technician level) or level not stated classified by industrial group and by main branch of science in which qualification is held	
22A	Persons	100
22B	Males	101
22C	Females	102
	Population in the labour force with a scientific or technological qualification of degree level classified by main branch of science in which qualification is held and by occupation	
23A	Persons	103
23B	Males	104
23C	Females	105
	Population in the labour force with a scientific or technological qualification of sub-degree level (e g technician level) classified by main branch of science in which qualification is held and by occupation	
24A	Persons	106
24B	Males	107
24C	Females	108
	Population in each Province County and County Borough with scientific or technological qualifications of degree level or equivalent classified by main branch of science distinguishing persons in the labour force and persons not in the labour force	
25A	Persons	109
25B	Males	112
25C	Females	115

Tables (Contd.)

Table No.		Page
	Population in each Province, County and County Borough with scientific or technological qualifications of sub-degree level (e.g. technician level) or level not stated classified by main branch of science, distinguishing persons in the labour force and persons not in the labour force	
26A	Persons	118
26B	Males	121
26C	Females	124
	Population in the labour force with a scientific or technological qualification classified by employment status and subject or branch in which qualification is held, with separate figures for degree holders and non-degree holders	
27A	Persons	127
27B	Males	129
27C	Females	131

Appendices

1	1986 Census reports published to date	135
2	Coding system used for the classification of scientific and technological qualifications	137
3	Detailed level of occupations used in the 1986 Census classification	140
4	Intermediate level of occupational groups used in the 1986 Census classification	149
5	Socio-economic groups - List of constituent occupations	150
6	Detailed level of industries used in the 1986 Census classification	155
7	Intermediate level of industry groups used in the 1986 Census classification	158
8	Planning regions	159

General Details

Introduction

A Census of Population was taken on the night of Sunday 13 April 1986 in accordance with the Statistics (Census of Population) Order 1986 (S.I. No. 61 of 1986)¹. Copies of the Census questionnaire and of accompanying instructions are reproduced in Appendix 1 of Volume 1 of the detailed Census report.

This fourth volume of the detailed report is in two parts. Part I contains classifications by age at which fulltime education ceased for persons aged 15 years and over while part II contains details on the subject of scientific and technological qualifications.

The territorial divisions of the country distinguished in this report are defined in Appendices 2-4 of Volume 1.

Subsequent Census volumes will analyse the population by such other characteristics as Irish language, industry, occupation and usual residence. The principal features of the 1986 Census results have already been published in two series of Local Population Reports which were issued on a county-by-county basis immediately details became available (see Appendix 1).

Coverage

The Census figures relate to the *de facto* population – i.e. the population recorded for each area represents the total of all persons present within its boundaries on the night of Sunday 13 April 1986 together with all persons who arrived in that area on the morning of Monday 14 April 1986 who had not been enumerated elsewhere. Persons on board ships in port are included with the population of adjacent areas. The figures, therefore, include visitors present on Census night as well as those in residence while usual residents temporarily absent from the area are excluded.

The date of the Census was chosen to coincide with a period when passenger movements were at a minimum and consequently the figures closely approximate to those for the normally resident population. Members of the Defence Forces who on Census night were serving abroad with the United Nations were excluded from the enumeration.

Conduct of the Census

The Census enumeration was carried out by a specially recruited temporary field force consisting of 327 fulltime supervisors and 3 221 part-time enumerators. The Census questionnaires were distributed during the three weeks immediately preceding the Census night and the collection of the completed questionnaires commenced the following day. The enumerators examined the questionnaires at the time of collection to ensure that they were correctly completed and, where necessary, they assisted householders in their completion.

Production of Results

Each enumerator prepared in the first instance a summary of the population in his/her Enumeration Area. These summaries formed the basis for the provisional 1986 population results issued in two Census publications² within months of the Census date. The completed questionnaires for the individual households were subsequently sent to the Census Office for processing.

The population summaries, dwelling listings and enumeration maps for individual Enumeration Areas were checked for consistency in County order and used to determine the boundaries of Census Towns and suburbs/environs of towns with legal boundaries. The first stage clerical scrutiny and computer processing of the entries for date of birth, marital status and relationship to head of household (questions 1-6) on the Census questionnaire proceeded concurrently in the same County order. These two operations combined allowed the publication of the first set of final Census results in a special series of Local Population Reports as individual counties were completed. These were issued over a seven month period commencing in July 1987. A summary report for the State was published in November 1987.

¹ Made by the Minister of State at the Department of the Taoiseach in pursuance of powers conferred on him by Sub-Section 1 of Section 16 of the Statistics Act 1926 and the Statistics Acts 1926 and 1946 (Transfer of Ministerial Functions) Order 1949 (S.I. No. 142 of 1949) and the Statistics (Delegations of Ministerial Functions) Order 1983 (S.I. No. 13 of 1983).

² Census of Population of Ireland 1986 – Preliminary Population Figures (PI 4224), July 1986
– Preliminary Report (PI 4375) September 1986

These operations also formed the basis of the first three volumes of the detailed Census report. The computer processing of the remaining information on the Census questionnaires provided the basis for a second set of Local Population Reports published between November 1988 and June 1989 and for the second Summary State Report issued in November 1989. This approach ensured that the principal Census results were published in a timely manner.

A complete list of the reports on the 1986 Census published to date is given in Appendix 1.

Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)

Small area population statistics for Urban Districts, Rural Districts, Towns, District Electoral Divisions, etc. from the 1986 Census are available on computer printout and magnetic tape on a commercial basis in two formats. One format contains detailed classifications of the population by age, sex and marital status and of households by size and by age, sex and marital status of the head of the household. Details of family units classified by size, age of youngest child, etc. are also provided.

The second format is more detailed and contains in addition classifications of the population by principal economic status, age and sex, classifications of persons at work by sex, employment status and broad industrial sector, classifications of persons at work, unemployed and retired by sex and occupational group, detailed classifications by socio-economic group, social class, age, education, sex, ability to speak Irish, means of travel and distance travelled to work, etc.

Definitions

Education

The Census question relating to education was formulated as follows

**STATE AGE AT WHICH
FULLTIME
EDUCATION
CEASED**

The following more specific instructions as to how the question should be answered were given in the explanatory notes attached to the Census questionnaire

This question should be completed for each person aged 15 years or over who is no longer receiving fulltime education. No entry should be made in respect of part-time education received. Do not complete for persons still receiving fulltime education.

A total of 110,136 persons did not state the age at which their fulltime education ceased. These persons have not been included in any tables in the commentary or in the detailed tables giving percentage distribution of age at which education ended.

Scientific or Technological Qualifications

The Census question relating to scientific or technological qualifications was formulated as follows

**SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNOLOGICAL
QUALIFICATIONS**

If the person has such qualifications state
at (a) the qualifications held and
at (b) the main subject(s) in which held

The following more specific instructions as to how the question should be answered were given in the explanatory notes attached to the Census questionnaire

This question should be answered for persons who hold one or more qualifications of the type listed below in a branch of science or technology, including natural sciences, engineering, medical sciences, agricultural sciences and social sciences, but excluding commerce, domestic science and nursing.

(a) Qualifications – the qualification(s) held should be stated at (a) – see examples below

Qualifications

Certificate, Diploma, Associateship or Degree awarded by an educational institution (e.g. University, National Council for Educational Awards, City and Guilds, Department of Education, etc.) following at least one year's fulltime study (or equivalent part-time study) after the Leaving Certificate or its equivalent Graduate or Corporate Membership of a Professional Institution.

Examples of entry at (a)

National Certificate (NCEA), City and Guilds Technician Certificate, National Diploma (NCEA), College Technician Diploma, A R C Sc I, A I M L S, Grad I E E, Grad I Mech E, B Sc, B E, M E, Ph D, B A (Mathematics), B Soc Sc, M B, B Ch, B A O, M Econ Sc, M I E I, M I C I, M R I C, M I Mech E, A Inst P, F I M L S, M I Biol

(b) Main Branch

The main branch of science or technology in which the qualification(s) are held should be stated at (b), e.g. Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, Physics, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Biochemistry, Mathematical Physics, Architecture Mechanical Engineering, Applied Biology, Applied Chemistry, Electronics, Geography, Sociology, Economics, etc

This question was identical to that asked at the 1981 Census with the exception that *Geography* was included as a relevant branch in 1986 whereas it was excluded in 1981. Qualifications were coded on a subject matter basis according to the categories listed in Appendix 2

Classification by Occupation

All persons aged 15 years and over who were at work, unemployed (other than first job seekers) or retired were classified in the Census to their usual (or previous) principal occupation

A person's occupational classification is determined by the kind of work performed in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which or the purpose for which it is performed. The nature of industry, business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of occupations. For example, the occupation "clerk" covers clerks employed in manufacturing industries, commerce, banking, insurance, public administration, professions and other services, etc

The most detailed level of occupations used in the 1986 Census classification is given in Appendix 3, while the intermediate level of occupational groups used is shown in Appendix 4

Classification by Socio-Economic Group

The entire population was classified to one of eleven socio-economic groups plus a residual *unknown* group if sufficient details were not provided. The occupations assigned to each of the eleven groups are generally similar as regards the level of skill or educational attainment required. The socio-economic group of persons aged 15 years or over who were at work was determined by their occupation or in some cases by a combination of occupation and employment status. Unemployed or retired persons were classified by socio-economic group according to their former occupation.

Persons engaged in home duties or at school/college, who were members of a family unit, are classified to the socio-economic group of the person in the family on whom they were deemed to be dependent. Thus, if the head of a family was at work, unemployed or retired dependent persons are assigned to his/her socio-economic group. If the head was neither at work, unemployed nor retired (e.g. never worked permanently disabled, etc.) or if his/her occupation was not known, they are assigned to the socio-economic group of the principal earner in the family – if there was no such earner, they are assigned to the *unknown* socio-economic group. Other persons engaged in home duties or at school/college who were not members of a family unit, such as persons living alone or relatives of a head of household who were not members of the family unit (e.g. widowed grandparents, etc.), are assigned to the *unknown* group.

The actual socio-economic groups used in the Census were as follows

- 0 Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers
- 1 Other agricultural occupations and fishermen
- 2 Higher professional
- 3 Lower professional
- 4 Self-employed (with employees) and managers
- 5 Salaried employees
- 6 Intermediate non-manual workers
- 7 Other non-manual workers
- 8 Skilled manual workers
- 9 Semi-skilled manual workers
- X Unskilled manual workers
- Y Unknown

A detailed listing of the constituent occupations in each socio-economic group is given in Appendix 5

Classification by Industry

The industry in which a person is engaged is determined (whatever the occupation) by the main economic activity carried out at the local unit at which he or she works. If, however, the local unit provides an ancillary service to another unit (e.g. administration, storage, etc.) in the business then the persons in the ancillary unit are classified to the industry of the unit it services. Thus, while the occupational classification is concerned only with the particular work performed by the individual regardless of the activity carried on at the local unit, the industrial classification is concerned only with the ultimate purpose or end product regardless of the precise nature of the work performed by each individual. A single manufacturing concern or commercial undertaking may employ persons with many different occupations for the purpose of making a particular product or giving a particular service. Conversely, there are many cases in which particular occupations are largely confined to a single industry. For example, the majority of persons having agricultural occupations are in the agricultural industry and most miners are in the mining industry.

It will be noted that the term 'industry' as used for Census of Population purposes is not confined to manufacturing industry but is regarded as being synonymous with the term "sector of economic activity". The basis of the industrial classification is, in the case of employees, the business or profession of their employer and in the case of self-employed persons is the nature of their own business or profession.

The detailed level of industries used in the 1986 Census classification is given in Appendix 6, while the intermediate level of industry groups used is shown in Appendix 7.

Labour Force

The labour force comprises persons aged 15 years and over who are 'at work' seeking regular work for the first time' or unemployed. The labour force (and its constituent) figures shown in this Volume are directly based on the Census and therefore differ slightly from the official mid-April 1986 labour force estimates which are contained in the annual series of Labour Force Survey reports.

Commentary

Education

The total population aged 15 years and over in 1986 was 2 515 942 of whom 1,244 044 were males and 1 271,898 were females. Of these some 245 210 comprising 121 373 males and 123 837 females were attending school, university etc. on a fulltime basis. The remaining 2 270 732 had ceased fulltime education.

In Table A the 1981 and 1986 populations are compared showing persons still at school, university etc. and those whose fulltime education had ceased.

Table A - Population aged 15 years and over, showing persons still at school, university, etc. and persons who had ceased fulltime education - 1981 and 1986

Fulltime education	Persons		Males		Females	
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986
(Thousands)						
Persons who have ceased fulltime education	2 199	2 271	1 097	1 123	1 103	1 148
Persons still at school university etc. fulltime	200	245	97	121	103	124
Total Persons (aged 15 years and over)	2 400	2 516	1 194	1 244	1,206	1,272

While the total population aged 15 years and over increased by 5 per cent between 1981 and 1986 the number of persons still at school university etc. rose by 23 per cent. 25 per cent in the case of males and 20 per cent in the case of females. In 1986 the proportion of males aged 15 years and over who were still in fulltime education was 9.7 per cent compared with 8.1 per cent in 1981. The corresponding proportions for females were 9.7 per cent in 1986 compared with 8.5 per cent in 1981.

Table B provides a comparison between 1981 and 1986 of the proportion of persons at each of the ages 15 to 24 who were receiving fulltime education

Table B – Percentage of persons aged 15 to 24 years receiving fulltime education – 1981 and 1986

Age	Persons		Males		Females	
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Aged 15 years	88.5	93.5	86.7	92.4	90.4	94.7
16	73.1	83.1	67.0	79.6	79.4	86.9
17	55.1	68.1	46.9	62.2	63.6	74.3
18	31.5	44.7	27.9	39.1	35.3	50.5
19	17.8	27.4	17.8	26.0	17.8	28.8
Total 15–19	54.3	64.5	50.2	60.9	58.6	68.2
Aged 20	13.0	19.1	13.8	19.8	12.2	18.4
21	9.7	13.3	10.9	14.3	8.5	12.3
22	6.2	7.9	7.7	9.2	4.7	6.7
23	3.7	4.4	4.8	5.5	2.6	3.3
24	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	1.4	1.9
Total 20–24	7.2	9.8	8.3	10.8	6.1	8.8
Total 15–24	32.7	39.1	31.0	37.9	34.5	40.3

Participation rates in fulltime education increased for each single year of age for both males and females between 1981 and 1986. The most marked increases were for males aged 17–21 years and females aged 18–22 years.

In 1986, female participation rates in education exceeded those for males in the case of 15–19 year olds while the opposite was the case for 20–24 year olds. A similar relationship was observed in 1981.

Age at which fulltime Education ceased

The continuing improvement in the educational level of the general population resulting from the tendency of younger people to remain in education longer is illustrated in Table C

Table C – Distribution of persons, males and females who ceased fulltime education according to age at which fulltime education ceased – 1966, 1971, 1981 and 1986

Sex and year	Total whose fulltime education has ceased (excl age not stated)	Percentage who left school, university, etc aged					
		Under 15 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years & over
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Males							
1966	100 –	60 0 (60 0)	10 9 (70 9)	12 2 (83 1)	5 3 (88 4)	5 7 (94 1)	5 9 (100 –)
1971	100 –	55 1 (55 1)	11 3 (66 4)	13 3 (79 7)	6 7 (86 4)	6 7 (93 1)	7 0 (100 –)
1981	100 –	39 5 (39 5)	13 3 (52 8)	16 8 (69 6)	9 7 (79 3)	9 9 (89 2)	10 8 (100 –)
1986	100 –	31 3 (31 3)	13 9 (45 2)	18 9 (64 1)	11 3 (75 4)	12 5 (87 9)	12 1 (100 –)
Females							
1966	100 –	49 5 (49 5)	11 9 (61 4)	15 1 (76 5)	9 1 (85 6)	9 2 (94 8)	5 2 (100 –)
1971	100 –	47 0 (47 0)	11 6 (58 6)	14 9 (73 5)	10 4 (83 9)	10 0 (93 9)	6 2 (100 –)
1981	100 –	34 1 (34 1)	12 4 (46 5)	16 1 (62 6)	13 6 (76 2)	14 2 (90 4)	9 5 (100 –)
1986	100 –	25 9 (25 9)	12 5 (38 4)	17 6 (56 0)	14 7 (70 7)	17 4 (88 1)	11 8 (100 –)
Total							
1966	100 –	54 8 (54 8)	11 4 (66 2)	13 7 (79 9)	7 2 (87 1)	7 5 (94 6)	5 6 (100 –)
1971	100 –	51 0 (51 0)	11 4 (62 4)	14 1 (76 5)	8 5 (85 0)	8 4 (93 4)	6 6 (100 –)
1981	100 –	36 8 (36 8)	12 8 (49 6)	16 5 (66 1)	11 7 (77 8)	12 1 (89 9)	10 1 (100 –)
1986	100 –	28 6 (28 6)	13 2 (41 8)	18 3 (60 1)	13 0 (73 1)	15 0 (88 1)	12 0 (100 –)

The figures in brackets are cumulative percentages

The proportion of the total population who ceased fulltime education while under 15 years of age had fallen from 55 per cent in 1966 to 29 per cent in 1986. Over 58 per cent of the population in 1986 had been fulltime students up to age 16 or over and 12 per cent of the total population had been at school or college up to age 19 or over.

Table D – Percentage of the population aged 20 years and over who left school, university, etc at various ages

Present age	Total	Percentage who left school university, etc aged			
		Under 15	15-16	17-18	19 & over †
	%	%	%	%	%
Males					
20-24 years	100 –	5.1	34.7	36.1	24.1
25-29	100 –	10.1	35.6	35.1	19.2
30-34	100 –	18.6	33.6	29.5	18.3
35-44	100 –	32.5	32.2	20.9	14.5
45-54	100 –	42.8	29.6	16.9	10.6
55-64	100 –	51.1	27.4	13.3	8.3
65-74	100 –	55.5	26.3	10.9	7.3
75 years and over	100 –	63.1	22.4	8.6	5.9
Females					
20-24 years	100 –	4.4	24.5	45.8	25.3
25-29	100 –	9.6	27.1	44.5	18.8
30-34	100 –	16.9	28.4	38.2	16.6
35-44	100 –	25.4	32.1	29.9	12.7
45-54	100 –	32.2	31.2	26.5	10.1
55-64	100 –	38.4	31.0	22.8	7.8
65-74	100 –	44.7	30.3	18.6	6.4
75 years and over	100 –	51.5	26.2	15.7	6.6

† Including those still in education

In Table D persons still receiving fulltime education are included in the calculations as the table deals only with persons aged 20 years and over and therefore such persons will fall into the category of ceasing fulltime education aged 19 years and over. The improvement over time can be readily seen by examining the declining percentages in the younger age groups leaving school under 15 years of age. More than 63 per cent of males aged 75 years and over had left school under 15 years of age whereas only 5 per cent of males in the 20-24 year age group had left school at this age. A similar improvement can be seen in the case of females where the proportion leaving school under 15 had declined from approximately 52 per cent for those aged 75 and over to 4 per cent for those aged 20-24.

A corresponding increase has taken place in the younger age groups of persons remaining at school, college, etc until the late teens or older. In the case of males 60 per cent of those aged 20-24 years remained in fulltime education until 17 years or more whereas only 15 per cent of those aged 75 years or more had done so. Similarly, for females the corresponding percentages were 71 per cent for those aged 20-24 and 22 per cent for those aged 75 years or more.

Scientific or Technological Qualifications

A total number of 82,230 persons held scientific or technological qualifications as defined for Census purposes (see page 9). About three quarters of these (some 60,827 persons) were males. Table E summarises the number of persons by main subject or branch in which qualification is held, classified by sex and by whether in the labour force or not.

Table E— Persons, males and females with a scientific or technological qualification, in the labour force and not in the labour force, classified by main branch of science in which qualification is held

Branch of science	Total			In the labour force			Not in the labour force		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Agricultural science (incl. veterinary)	9 606	8 733	873	8 723	8 121	602	883	612	271
Engineering, architecture and surveying	28 441	27 349	1 092	26 197	25 357	840	2 244	1 992	252
Medical and related sciences	12 770	6 859	5 911	10 407	6 053	4 354	2 363	806	1 557
Social sciences (incl. economics)	13 425	6 964	6 461	10 958	6 330	4 628	2 467	634	1 833
Natural and other sciences (incl. computer science)	17 988	10 922	7 066	14 942	9 790	5 152	3 046	1 132	1 914
All science branches	82 230	60 827	21 403	71 227	55 651	15 576	11 003	5 176	5 827

Males predominated among qualification holders in agricultural science (including veterinary) and in engineering, architecture and surveying. Over 90 per cent of all degree and diploma holders in agricultural science were males while in the fields of engineering, architecture and surveying the relevant percentage was 96. However, females were much more strongly represented in the medical and social sciences (including economics). Females accounted for 46 per cent of all persons with qualifications in the medical sciences while the relevant percentage for social sciences (including economics) was 48.

There was a substantial variation in the participation rate in the labour force between males and females with qualifications in science and technology. For males, 91 per cent of those with degrees or diplomas were in the labour force whereas the corresponding percentage in the case of females was 73 per cent. The branch of science with the highest level of labour force participation rates (for both men and women) was the engineering, architecture and surveying branch. The greatest disparity between male and female labour force participation rates was in the case of agricultural science (including veterinary).

Table F – Percentage distribution of persons at work, with a scientific or technological qualification of degree level or equivalent, classified by industrial group and by main branch of science in which qualification is held

Industrial group	Branch of science in which degree level qualification is held					Total
	Agricultural science (incl veterinary)	Engineering architecture and surveying	Medical and related sciences	Social sciences (incl economics)	Natural and other sciences (incl computer science)	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9.5	0.7	0.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
Mining quarrying and turf production	0.2	1.1	-	0.1	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing industries	12.6	23.7	1.3	6.1	17.2	12.9
Electricity gas and water supply	0.1	7.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	2.2
Building and construction	0.5	18.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	5.0
Commerce (retail and wholesale trade)	5.0	2.8	14.6	4.7	4.1	6.0
Insurance finance and business services	3.3	4.1	0.2	6.2	6.6	4.4
Transport communication and storage	0.1	4.3	0.1	1.7	1.6	1.9
Public administration and defence	31.5	8.0	1.1	11.4	6.5	9.3
Professional services	35.9	28.2	82.3	59.5	59.4	53.6
Education	9.7	6.7	2.6	35.9	48.6	22.8
Hospitals and other medicine	0.1	0.2	70.4	7.0	3.3	15.7
Dentistry	-	-	8.9	0.0	-	1.7
Consultant engineering and architectural services	-	17.1	-	0.2	0.6	4.5
Veterinary surgery	20.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.0
Other professional services	5.9	4.0	0.4	16.3	7.0	6.9
Other Industries (including personal services) or industry not stated	1.2	1.2	0.3	7.5	1.6	2.5
Total at work	100	100 -	100 -	100 -	100 -	100 -